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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/925,258	08/09/2001	William Hsiao-Yu Ku	AUS920010663US1	4198

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EXAMINER
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HANNE, SARA M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2179

DATE MAILED: 05/17/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/925,258

Applicant(s)

KU ET AL.

Examiner

Sara M Hanne

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 November 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-23 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-23 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

2. Claims 1-2, 5, 11-12, 15 and 22-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by Trueblood, US Patent 5675755.

As in Claims 1, 11 and 23, Trueblood teaches a method and user terminal enabling a user to enter input parameters of predefined characteristics to define how an entry panel window will be displayed (Col. 2, lines 50 et seq.), detecting a receipt for a request at the user terminal from an application on the remote server to present an entry panel window on the display (Col. 5, line 45 et seq.) and displaying the window according to the input parameters (Col. 6, line 64 et seq.) specified by the user (Col. 2 line 51 et seq.) and enabling the input of information by the user into the entry panel window in order to effect continuation of the application (Col. 5, lines 13-32 and Col. 16, line 20 et seq.).

As in Claims 2 and 12, Trueblood teaches a method and user terminal for specifying that a window should always be displayed on top (Col. 2, lines 50 et seq.).

As in Claims 5 and 15, Trueblood teaches a method and user terminal for specifying a perceptible alert in response to detecting an entry panel window (Fig. 12A, ref. 1208).

As in Claim 22, Trueblood teaches the user terminal to be a PC (Fig. 1).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 3-4 and 13-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Trueblood, US Patent 5675755 and in further view of Wilks et al. 6246407.

As in Claims 3 and 13, Trueblood taught the method and user terminal for presenting a display capable of specifying entry panel window parameters used to define characteristics of display as seen in the rejections of Claims 1 and 11 *supra* and a parameter for the entry panel window to always be displayed on top as in Claim 2. While Trueblood teaches the interface for changing an entry panel's display so that it is always on top, they fail to show the intermittent display, in Claims 3 and 13. In the same field of the invention, Wilks et al. teaches an interface similar to that of Trueblood. In addition, Wilks et al. further teaches intermittent display of the entry panel window (Column 4, line 65 - Column 5, line 10). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Trueblood and Wilks et al. before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the interface for changing an entry panel's display taught by Trueblood to include the intermittent display method of Wilks et al., in order to obtain an option of bringing a window to the front at reoccurring intervals. One would

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have been motivated to make such a combination because a way to remind the user of a panel's existence without interference in other programs would have been obtained, as taught by Wilks et al.

Trueblood taught the method and user terminal for presenting a display capable of specifying entry panel window parameters used to define characteristics of display as seen in the rejections of Claims 1 and 11 *supra* and a parameter for the entry panel window to always be displayed on top as in Claim 2. While Trueblood teaches the interface for changing an entry panel's display so that it is always on top, they fail to show display at regular intervals, Claims 4 and 14. In the same field of the invention, Wilks et al. teaches an interface similar to that of Trueblood. In addition, Wilks et al. further teaches display on regular intervals of entry panel window (Column 4, line 65 - Column 5, line 10). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Trueblood and Wilks et al. before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the interface for changing an entry panel's display taught by Trueblood to include the regular interval display method of Wilks et al., in order to obtain an option of bringing a window to the front at regular intervals. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because a way to remind the user of a panel's existence without interference in other programs would have been obtained, as taught by Wilks et al.

5. Claims 6-10 and 16-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Trueblood, US Patent 5675755 and in further view of Ohmori et al., US Patent 6292620.

Trueblood taught the method and user terminal for presenting a display capable of specifying entry panel window parameters used to define characteristics of display as seen in the rejections of Claims 1 and 11 *supra*. While Trueblood teaches defining these parameters for the entry panel window's display, they fail to show the audio and visual alerts as available selectable parameters as recited in the claims. In the same field of the invention, Ohmori et al. teaches a interface similar to that of Trueblood. In addition, Ohmori et al. further teaches a field for selecting an audio alert, as in Claims 6 and 16, from several different audio alerts (Column 6, lines 17-24), as in Claims 7 and 17, or a video alert, as in Claims 8 and 18, from several different video alerts as in Claims 9 and 19 (Column 10, lines 6-17). Ohmori et al. also teaches combining audio and video selections ("specify a desired portion of image and sound", Column 6, line 18) as in Claims 10 and 20. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Trueblood and Ohmori et al. before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the entry panel window parameters taught by Trueblood to include the audio and visual alerts of Ohmori et al., in order to obtain an audible or interactively visible indication of an entry panel window's creation. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because a system for alerting users, who may have a handicap or may be preoccupied by another task, to the creation of a new window would have been obtained, as taught by Ohmori et al.

6. Claim 21 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Trueblood, US Patent 5675755.

Trueblood discloses entry panel window modifications of Claim 1, 11, and 23 *supra* as used in a CPU. Trueblood fails to teach a wireless device as recited in the claims. It is notoriously well known that wireless devices existed at the time of the invention and were capable of the same operations as a CPU as used by Trueblood. Other devices like laptops, cellular phones, or any device using an operating system are also capable of implementing the method of Claim 1. The examiner takes official notice of this teaching. Within the field of the invention, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use a wireless device with the invention combining the use of the wireless technology with a method for customizing entry panel window parameters. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because a window alert system for a wireless device would have been obtained.

### ***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-23 filed 11/29/04 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

***Conclusion***

**THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

The prior art made of record on form PTO-892 and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Applicant is required under 37 C.F.R. § 1.111(c) to consider these references fully when responding to this action. The documents cited therein teach similar property sheets for defining display parameters and window preferences.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sara M Hanne whose telephone number is (703) 305-0703. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7:30am-4:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cabeca can be reached on (703) 308-3116. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.



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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

smh

BA HUYNH  
PRIMARY EXAMINER

5/15/05